

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5. 1738.

No. 945.



T is some time ago since I acquainted my Readers that I intended, during the pleasant Season of the Year, to digress a little from Politicks, in order to discourse on Subjects more nearly allied to the Scenes of common Life, and which I had therefore Reason to apprehend would meet with a kind, as well as general Reception. With this View I have already examined certain Topics of a familiar Nature, and have endeavoured to set them in such a Light as that they might Benefit Mankind. For with me the suggesting right Thought, or a just Principle of Action, is of infinitely greater Value than the delivering smart Turns of Wit, or painting, in glittering Colours, the Characters of such as have share in one's Affairs; tho' these are usually the Things chiefly lauded at by publick Writers, not altogether perhaps without private Views; well therefore may I be eas'd at escaping from so dangerous a Path, to tread the plain and open Road of Truth, to converse with Mankind in general, and to offer my Sentiments on Points alike incapable of displeasing any Party, because they reflect on none, but are intended purely to propagate Notions of publick Utility, to exhibit things as they are, to hinder Vice from being taken for Virtue, and to prevent the Man of Art from passing himself on innocent People for the Man of Principle, and thereby acquiring a Power of conducting them, whether of their own Motives they would ever have come.

THERE are at present in the World, a certain Set of Men who make it their Business to take our Youth under their Care, in order to shew them the World, and to give them a true Taste for Pleasure. That there really are such *Pedagogues* as these, every Man, who is acquainted with the present State of Things, must know as well as I. When a young Gentleman Fortune enters a Coffee Room, nothing is more common than to hear one of the Tribe of knowing Men, whisper the Name of his Tutor, and enter into Detail of the Manner in which his Estate is to be sent, and himself reduced to the Necessity of endeavouring to ridicule the Conduct of his Ancestors, in order to palliate the Dissipation of the Wealth he received from them. As there is a Tenderness inseparable from our junior Years, and a Softness which can be corrected by nothing but Experience, there cannot surely be a better or more honest Design, than that of pointing out the under hand Methods of such, under Colour of communicating this necessary Quality, really mean nothing less, having in View the advantaging themselves at the Expence of their fellow Disciples, and of converting into Bubbles such as by dint of their artful Pretences, their flattering Addresses, and their mountainous Promises, they have drawn in to become their Pupils.

THESE Sort of cunning Men may be divided into two Classes; the first consisting of batter'd Debauchees, who having wasted their own Fortunes, and continuing to have still a Passion for those Vices in which they wasted them, contrive, after all, to gratify these Desires of theirs at the Expence of others. These hoary Sinners, making the worst Use of the Abilities derived from Nature, and of the Advantages derived from Observation, apply the Sum total of their Penetration, to distinguish the weak side of unguarded Youth, and then put in Practice their utmost Craft to give their Assistance to his Vices, the Air of Friendship to his Person. This once effected, the Bias grows daily stronger, and Custom adding to that Weight, which a Likeness of Inclinations first gave, the Tutor is rivetted upon the Boy, and as the age grows old in Wickedness, the other is trained up in Folly. Just in this manner, if I may be indulged the Comparison, does the fraudulent Master of a Vessel work on the Understandings of his Owners, and by a long Course of Studied and artful Persuasion, procures to himself that Trust which he purposed to betray, and with a Smile in his Face, and a thousand fair Promises in his Mouth, takes the Command of the Vessel with a View to convert her wholly to his own Service, and to suffer her to sink or swim, as may be most convenient for his private

Affairs. How hard a Thing is it to escape the Snare set by such artful Fowlers! especially for such as are altogether unacquainted with the Iniquities of the Times, and have not the least Suspicion of that hypocritical Sanctity, which is a thousand times more dangerous than the open Profession of Vice, which these Libertines never make till they have secured their Prey, and taught them to wear a Mask as well as themselves.

As to the second Class of these voluntary Praeceptors, they are young Men themselves, but young Men of an odd Cast; such as by some Misfortune in their own Understandings, or some wrong Turn given them in their Education, mistake a sophistical Arrogance for that Authority which waits on Wisdom, and from thence affect a Gravity incompatible with their Years, and such an Air of Superiority as made the old Stoicks ridiculous. Such a Privy Counsellor as this, attaches t.e Eyes of a young Gentleman by the Oddity of his Behaviour, which growing less displeasing through Custom, he comes at last to have a high Opinion of his Wisdom, and being much taken with the Complaisance of so extraordinary a Personage, at the same time that he is covered with the extravagant Testimonies of his cordial Affection and profound Veneration, the easy Youth gives himself up to the gloomy one, and becomes the mere Tool of a self-conceited Sophist, who, perhaps, derives his Religion from Spinoza, and the Maxims of his Conduct from Machiavel, for no other Reason, but because each of these made a Noise in his Day, and hath been generally condemned since, which to our Philosopher is an Argument of Excellence, because it proves that they differ'd from the Vulgar.

BUT it may be said, that the Describing of Rocks, and the Painting out the Horrors of a Shipwreck, are of little use, if no Rules are given for avoiding such Mischiefs, and for steering between *Sylla* and *Charybdis* with a steady Hand. Be it so. To discharge my Duty, I am content to give the best Cautions I can, and let the Reader, whose Abilities are of a superior Rank, join his Instructions to mine, he cannot employ his Wits in a more useful Manner. A young Man, who perceives that another Courts his Confidence, and is extremely desirous of entering into a strict Intercourse of Friendship, ought first to ask himself this Question: Hath this Man evidently need of me, or I of him? If the former b^t the Case, he hath certainly a Right to be a little Suspicious: He hath a Right, I say, because his All is at Stake, his Credit, his Fortune, and in a Word, his Peace of Mind and future Felicity. The thing being of this Importance, let him inquire what the Conduct of this Man hath been in his own Affairs? What his general Character? What his Manners? And what the present Course of his Life? If, upon such an Inquisition, he finds that he wasted his own Money, that in his Youth he had the Character of being vicious, that he hath now the Name of a Man who knows the World, and that his Method of living is a Mystery not to be penetrated, the young Gentleman may easily guess that such a Guide as this will not take more Care of him, or his Concerns, than he did of his own proper Affairs, or be more ready to excite his Pupil to the Practice of Virtue, than to practise it himself. The Second Rule I offer, is to consider the Advices given by such a Person, and to bring them to the Test of common Sense and Probability; for if it should appear that they will not abide such an Examination, the Inference is easy, they come not from a Friend, but a Flatterer. Suppose, for Example, one of these knowing Persons should encourage a young Gentleman to differ with his Relations? Should put him upon expecting that they act according to the Rule of his Will, allow him what he thinks fit to Demand, and permit him to use it at his Discretion, is it possible that a young Gentleman, who thought coolly of this, could apprehend it the Language of good Sense, or common Prudence? Would he not easily apprehend that it flowed from a Desire tickling his Inclinations, and paying Court to his Passions, at the Expence of his Reason? Surely he would! Suppose, on the other hand, one of the other Classes of Praeceptors should wriggle himself into the Ear of such a Person of Distinction, and begin to pour into his Head large Effusions of his self sufficient Wisdom, exhorting him to decline the Advice of

others, to rely wholly on his Care, to depend upon his Counsels, and to believe that he alone had the Art of managing Men and Things to his Advantage. Is it possible that this young Person should swallow such Tales as these if he chewed them ever so little? Would he not examine these bold Pretensions to Science? Would he not compare the Sayings and the Writings of this Sophist, (if he had ever ventur'd to write) with the Sayings and Writings of Men of established Reputation? Would he not inquire into the Principles of his Tutor, as to Religion and Politicks, and compare them with our Constitution in Church and State, in order not only to observe their Correspondence, but also to fix their just Value? Since in Britain the Constitution ought to be the sole Rule of our Judgment, as it must be of our Actions, if we will not forfeit all Title to the Protection of our Laws, and the Favour of our Country; neither of which will ev'r be extended to him who pretends to be wiser than his and our Forefathers, and would hazard the publick Peace, to Experiment the Success of those Whims which he calls Inventions for the Publick Service. I say, a prudent young Gentleman would make Inquiry like these, and regulate his Behaviour according to the Result of them. The third Rule I shall offer, is very short and plain, but will, I hope, be nevertheless effectual for its not Burchening the Memory, and Puzzling the Understanding. It is this. All Men have their Frailities; and every Man, with a little Trouble may discover his own Foible, tho' it may cost him a great deal to rid himself of it by thoroughly stopping up the Breach opened by Inclination, and widened by Habit. This then being observed, let him remark the Conduct of him who pretends to advise him. Let him note his Sentiments on this Head: If he endeavours to point out the evil Consequences of his yielding to his Passions? If he expatiates on the Value of Time? On the Dignity of human Nature, or the Necessity of acting conformable to the Distinctions established amongst Men. Such Discourses must speak him from whom they come, a Friend. But if the *Won'd-be-Tutor* disguises Vice, excuses Idleness, represents Virtue in the Light of a barren and impracticable Thing, it is impossible such a Man sh.uld be any other than a Flatterer and a *Sycophant*, what v'r his Pretences may be. Having now fulfilled the End of this Dissertation, I shall leave it to the serious Consideration of my young Readers, and to the Recommendation of my old Ones. The present Age wants every Help of this Kind, since it is evident, that our Youth are unaccountably Giddy, and that it is fashionable to despise the Advice of those in favour of whom the Laws of Nature and Society combine, to inspire the highest Veneration.

St J — s, July 3.

R. FREEMAN.

To the Author of the DAILY GAZETTER.

SIR,

Scarborough, June 17, 1738.

HAVING been here a Week, I have repeated the principal Experiments which I publish'd upon these Waters in the Year 1734, and find them answer with Exactness. I did not expect so great a Correspondence after so violent a Shock, which for some Time produc'd a considerable Change, and render'd the Water foul and foetid, but this Impression has gradually lessen'd, and the Water is become perfectly clear and sweet again. It has crust'd the Pipes and Basins with Oker as formerly; it smells and tastes brisk and strong of the Mineral; stains the Glasses Yellow; strikes Purple with Gal's or Green Tea Leaves; turns of a fine Green with Syrup of Violets; in the Quantity of an Ounce destroys the Acidity of a Drop of Oil of Vitriol, yields as much of the Scarborough Salt; purges as strongly, and produces as good Effects as I ever knew it.

Sir, Your very humble Servt,

PETER SHAW.

FOREIGN



FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfeneur, June 28. N.S. My last was of the 24th, since the following Masters have arrived, viz. John Skin, of and for Hull from McMell; James Orr, of and for Glasgow from Koningburgh; Thomas Fell, of and from Lancaster for Riga; William Sandy, of and for Lancaster from Riga; William Maling of Scarborough, from Newcastle for Copenhagen; Nicholas Chaffers, of and from Dublin for Petersburgh; Richard Cottam of Hull, from Lisbon for Riga; John Lever, of and from Ipswich for Stockholm; Robert Green, of and for Newcastle from Riga; Wastell Hooper, of and from London; Lewis Benfield; Simon Punter of Bristol, from Hamburgh, all three for Stockholm; John Morley, of and from Yarmouth for Narva; Thomas Thompson of Scarborough, from Newcastle for Dantick.

The outward bound are sailed, except those that arrived this Day, the Wind being at S.W. and Rain; but seems to be turning West.

Elfeneur, July 1. N.S. My last was of the 28th, since the following Masters have arrived, viz. John Brown, of and from London for Petersburgh; John Read, of and from Bristol for Stockholm; William Kitteridge, of and from London for Riga; William Burton, of and from Hull for Dantick; John Berkley of Dundee, from Cadiz; John Spinkes, of and from Montross for Riga; Charles Orr of London, from Rotterdam; John Jackson, William Reed, both of and from London; Robert Fowler, of and from Stockton, all for Petersburgh; Francis Coxon of Ramsgate, from Stockholm for London; Nicholas Flemming of Dublin, from Nants for Petersburgh; Richard Raymond of London, from St. Ubes for Copenhagen; Edward Nairn of Ramsgate, from London; and John Skinner, of and from Leith, both for Petersburgh.

Those bound for the Baltick are sailed, with the Wind at West. Capt. Coxon and Capt. Nicholson, are detained Wind bound.

Elfeneur, July 5. N.S. Since my last the following Masters have arrived, viz. William Wragg of Stockton, from Copenhagen for Christians; Samuel Gray, of and for Lynn; Richard Fendick, of and for London, both from Dantick; William Mitchel, of and for London from Riga; Michael Beilby, of and from London for Riga; Mathew Glasgow, of and for Belfast from Stockholm; Robert Mudy of Montross, from San Lucar for Riga; John Chudy of Hull, from Cadiz for the Baltick; Richard Park of London, from the Canaries for Dantick.

We have had of late very inconstant Weather, with Storms of Wind and Rain; the latter continued, but now its moderate at N.W. Those Masters bound for the Baltick are sailed.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, July 3. Wind S. by E. Remain the Newcastle and Faukland Men of War. Came down last Night, and sailed thro' without stopping, the Mary, Read, for Maryland; and the Fanuy, Oliver, for Antigua. Arrived the Joseph and Jane, Poister, from Jamaica.

Gravesend, June 4. Passed by the London, Pipon, from Barbados; and the Unity, Clifton, from Norway.

The Sarah, Florence, from Antigua; and the Sarah, Jarrett, from Barbados, are arrived at Dover.

The Betty, Milne, from San Lucar, is passed by Dover for Montross.

L O N D O N .

Letters of the 12th of June O.S. from Copenhagen say, that on the 8th there enter'd into that Port two of the Danish East India Company's Ships, one from China and the other from Tranquebar, and that on the 12th there arrived another from St. Thomas, all 3 as richly laden, at least as the Ships of the preceding Years, so that instead of being under a Necessity of buying foreign Goods as heretofore of foreign Merchants, they hope now to be in a Condition to furnish their Neighbours at the same Price, or cheaper than the English and Dutch.

The Baroness of Steinberg, and Madame Wallermonde her Sister, were last Sunday at the Lutheran High Dutch Church in St. James's Palace; but we hear that the great Pew at the German Church in the Savoy is taken for them, which the late Baron Hattorf had, and which cost him and his Family 50 or 60 l. a Year.

Last Sunday Capt. Richard Plumer kiss'd his Majesty's Hand for the Command of a Troop in the Regiment of Dragoons commanded by Brigadier General Cope.

We hear that the Regiment of Foot commanded by Brigadier General Anstruther, in Garrison at Gibraltar, is ordered to be transported from thence to the Colony of Georgia.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, lay so dangerously ill at his House in St. James's Place, that his Life was despaired of.

Last Monday died at his Lodgings at Tooting in Surry, Capt. Lewis, Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Major General Moyle.

Capt. John Whitby, on Half-pay, is appointed Captain of an Independent Company at Portsmouth.

Last Friday a Carter drove his Cart over one of the Collectors at Hyde Park Turnpike, and broke his Thigh, and last Monday he lay at the Point of Death.

The Man who we mentioned on Monday last to be brought up by the Tide and taken up at Westminster Bridge and carried to the Bone-house in St. Margaret's Church Yard and afterwards interred, was, by the Desire of Mrs. Bird of Twittenham, dug up again Yesterday, and she owned him to be her Husband, and that he had been missing ever since March last, and carried out with him 150 l. and was never heard of till now.

On Monday Night last about 11 o'Clock, a large Dog belonging to Mr. Harwood of Moorfields, kept for the Safety of the House, flew upon Mr. Harwood, his Wife and Mother, as they were walking in the Garden, and tore them in such a terrible Manner that their Lives are despaired of; the Dog was pursued by the Watchmen and others, and shot dead on the Spot.

Last Saturday the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville waited on his Majesty at Kensington, and resign'd his Gold Staff as one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Marlborough will be appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, in the room of the said Earl.

Last Saturday a Servant belonging to the Right Hon. the Lord Polwarth, Member of Parliament for Berwick, riding through Knightsbridge, the Horse took Fright and threw him off, by which Accident he had his Leg broke to Pieces; he was immediately carried to the Infirmary at Hyde Park Corner, where it was cut off; but he was thrown into a Fever, of which he died on Monday Morning.

CARGO of the Winchester, from China; arrived on Account of the United Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, viz.

Pieces	lb.
Bed Damasks	100
Ginghams	200
Gorgorons	300
Goslices	500
Nankeen Cloth	5000
Padusofs	100
Poises	1200
Sattins	200
Taffaries	3750
Ditto Strip'd	200
Bohea	29900
Congou	16200
Hylon	68500
Singlo	142900
Souchong	8460
Sago	5200
Tutenague	99500
China Ware 206 Chests.	

High Water this Day Morning **Evening**
at London Bridge. 01 41 02 05

Bank Stock 142. Indis 169. South Sea 101. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 111 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 107. 7 per Cent. Loan 112 1-4th. 5 per Cent. ditto 98 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 110. London Assurance 14 7-8ths. African 13 3-4ths. India Bonds 6 l. 16s. to 17 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 2 l. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 10 s. Premium. Salt Tally 1-half to 2 3-4ths Premium. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 to 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 1 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121 1-half.

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IT is a pleasant ELECTUARY, which once infallibly cures the Piles, be they ever so bad, even after all other Means have failed; and that without any Trouble, Difficulty, or the least Confinement; in the sharpest Pain, and most miserable Torture, it gives instant Relief, and almost miraculous Ease.

No sooner is it taken scarcely, but all manner of Unctuous vanishes, as if by Incantation, and the Patient seems as perfectly well and free from Pain, as if no such Malady had ever been, and thus it not only accomplishes its present, in all Persons whatsoever, but also, by subduing all Sharpness in the Blood and Juices, it prevents any Return of the Piles, for the future, entirely to cure that Illness, and thereby prevent Various and other direful Consequences, that cannot be foretold.

Thousands of Men and Women, who had for many Years, or less, been wretchedly afflicted with the Piles, are once perfectly cured by this great Remedy, to the great Joy and Comfort than Admiration.

It is to save, that a sucking Child might take it without inconvenience, for it never occasions the least Troubles in the bowels, and is very agreeable to take, as not to give Distaste. Is sold only at Jacob's Coffee-house, near the Angel and Crown Tavern, in Broad-street, below Royal-Exchange, at 5s. a Pot, with Directions.

The so-much Fam'd HIPPO-DROPS

Which in a few Days infallibly cure

HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and Variours in Women, so as never to return again, being so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies; and all their various Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all Diseases poor Mortals are affected with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudiates, a statulent of windy Disorders in the first Passage, Belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and ill Health, which offend the Nerves, and, by Consett of Pains, affect Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watching, trouble Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions, fits, times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, faintness, Loss and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, sharp Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs, and other with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, and a rendering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, and innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysm, with much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are prepared from the most valuable Specicks in the Animal, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the Degree of Perfection possible,) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, aiding the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and a good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirit, regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strengthening so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vertigo are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the spot, as many Thousands of both Sexes they have periodically evince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be satisfied are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and safe Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth equal them; be careful therefore to have the right ones, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3s. 6d. a Pot, with Directions.

These are to Certify whom is may concern,
THAT the Two Medicines for continual Use, which have been sold to me for the Good of Mankind near Thirty Years last past, the Cure of

All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTEN, &

BROKEN BELLIES.

are removed from the Minories where they have been sold the Author, so long, and are now sold only at Mr. Sandwell's Toyshop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Little Bury in the Poultry, at 5s. the Parcel, sealed up with Directions given with them.

These two Remedies need no other Recommendation, themselves will manifest in two or three Days, using, having their admirable and even astonishing Success, gained publication they so justly deserve, both in City and Country, after wearing Trusses for many Years to no Purpose.

For by the Blessing of God, they make a perfect Cure, either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and for the Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient, one Parcel is generally sufficient for a compleat Cure, especially on a young Person.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured them, which occasioned this Publication, for the Good of Publick, that all such unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Trusses.

The World might have had many Certificates of Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old, grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but that Persons are naturally averse to let it be known, that they are in such an Immunity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can testify, that he has sold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are made, good Reasons, removed.

No Letters received except Post paid.